

# THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

## AND SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW.

VOL. 3.-NO. 38.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1885.

\$2 50 A YEAR.

### BANKING HOUSE

**Macarthur & Knowles,**  
Prince Albert, N.W.T.

Transact a General Banking Business.  
Interest allowed on Deposits.  
Notes Discounted.  
Drafts issued available at all points in the Dominion.  
Collections undertaken and promptly at ended to.

**HANKINS**—Merchant Bank of Canada

**WILLIAM V. MACLEISK**

Barrister, Notary, Etc.

Office—McCauley's Building, between J. O. Davis & Co's and Hetta & Wynne's.

**STEPHEN BREWSTER**

Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Justice in England.

**NOTARY PUBLIC.**

(Late McLean & Elliott)

**PRINCE ALBERT**

**W. S. GUNN, M.A.**

Landlord, Notary Public, Conveyancer

Business bought and sold. Money invested.

Local Agent for W. J. Fenton & Co. Real Estate Agents, Hamilton, Ont.

**PRINCE ALBERT**

**D. A. STACKHOUSE**

DENTIST.

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between us, up to the present time, is now by mutual consent ended, and the business will hereafter be conducted by Gilbert E. Carter.

(Signed) GILBERT CARTER.

GILBERT EYRE CARTER.

**MILK**

Twelve Quarts for a Dollar.

Good fresh milk will be delivered to any part of town, every day. Leave your orders at J. M. Campbell's store.

**WM BROWN**

EAST END BAKERY I

BREAD unsurpassed by any west of Winnipeg.

A kinds of cakes and Pastry made to order.

**HUGH McDUGALL,**

East End Bakery.

**THE GABLE HOUSE.**



THE BEST OUTFIT OF

Pool, Caron & Pigeon Hole Table

IN THE TERRITORY.

See the BEER and CIGARS of the Finest

Brands always on hand wholesale and retail.

**JOHN WYMERKIRCH, - PROP.**

**ROBERT THOMSON,**

Sign & Ornamental Painter

Calculating and Paperhanging on short notice.

Decorative Painting a Specialty.

### PRINCE ALBERT

Planing Mills and

Sash and Door Factory

COR. HERRICK AND MACKEY STS.

Sash, Doors, Frames, Blinds, Mouldings and Builders' Furnishings made on the shortest notice.

**A. GOODFELLOW.**

Prince Albert, N. W. T.

**NOTICE.**

As we intend dissolving partnership, all parties indebted to us must settle their accounts in full to date on or before the 1st day of April, 1885, otherwise their accounts will be placed in court for collection.

**MARKLEY & CO.**

Encourage Home Manufactures

**WASHING MACHINES!**

MADE TO ORDER.

Price \$10. Give Them a Trial

**Wells Sunk and Pumps Made and Repaired**

Orders left at J. L. Johnson & Co's. will be promptly attended to.

**NATHANIEL ACORN**

Prince Albert.

**CALEDONIA BREWERY**

EAST END.

The proprietor of the above concern is prepared to supply families or retailers with his beer, either in bottling kegs, for cash.

First Bottles, 25 cts per doz.

Quart Bottles, 25 cts per doz.

Keys at 75c per gallon.

In any sized casks, delivered to all parts of the town.

**A Billiard Table and Saloon**

In connection with the Brewery.

The Best Cigars always on hand.

**CHAS. WOODMAN**

PROPRIETOR.

**NOTICE**

Claims of Half-Breeds and Original White Settlers, Province of Manitoba.

WHEREAS, since the completion of the allotment of the 1,400,000 acres of land set apart under the Manitoba Act to extinguish the Indian title of the Children of the Half-Breed blood of families resident in the Province of Manitoba, on the 1st July, 1880, a large number of additional claimants have come and some are still coming forward with the evidence necessary to prove that they are children of Half-Breed blood of families and were residents in the Province of Manitoba at the date mentioned; and Whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act on aforesaid has been exhausted by such allotment, and by order of the Governor in Council, the 25th April, 1885, it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims, known as supplementary claims, by an order of 2500 in series to each Half-Breed child called for.

And Whereas, by the Act 25 Vic. Cap. 20, the Half-Breed blood of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the Original White Settlers, and the children of such settlers, were entitled in the said Act are authorized to remove their claims to the Governor in Council.

And Whereas His Excellency the Governor General in Council has deemed it expedient to limit the time within which claims of the nature above specified may be presented, therefore

IT IS ORDERED that it is hereby given that under the authority contained in the Order in Council above mentioned, bearing date the 25th April, 1885, the said additional claims of the persons of the said families in Council, and the Act 25 Vic. Cap. 20, the Half-Breed blood of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the Original White Settlers, and the children of such settlers, were entitled in the said Act are authorized to remove their claims to the Governor in Council.

By Order, M. BURGESS,

Deputy Minister of the Interior,

Ottawa, May 2nd, 1885.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that proceedings have been taken against the creation of the proposed Municipality of

"The Town of Prince Albert,"

comprised of the following tracts of land, namely:

Parts of lots numbers sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, and eighty-two, and of that lot known and described as the Reserve of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," or "H. B. Co. Reserve," all said lots being in the special survey of Prince Albert Settlement, as shown upon a plan of Prince Albert Settlement, dated 15th February, 1884, signed by Edward Deville, for the Surveyor General, and of record in the Department of the Interior, said lands being abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say, commencing at a point where the western boundary line of said lot sixty-eight meets the waters edge on the southern shore of the North Saskatchewan River, thence south along said western boundary line eighty-six chains to a point, thence east astronomically across lots sixty-eight to seventy-eight across inclusive and eight chains across lot seventy-nine aforesaid to a point, thence north astronomically forty chains, thence east across the western boundary line of said lot sixty-eight to a point, thence north along the line of Colville Street in said Reserve, as per plan of subdivision of said Reserve, registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, in and for Prince Albert District in the said Territories, thence along said western boundary line of Colville Street in a straight line produced to the waters' edge, on said southern shore of the North Saskatchewan River, thence westerly against the current along the waters' edge, on the southerly shore of the said North Saskatchewan River, to the place of beginning, and containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and thirty acres of land.

Therefore, under and by virtue of the provisions of the One hundred and seventy-second Section of Ordinance No. 4 of 1881, intitled "An Ordinance respecting Municipalities," I do hereby order that an election shall be held in accordance with the provisions of said Ordinance, on the first week from the date of the first publication of this notice in THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES AND SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW.

E. DEWDNEY,

LT. Governor of the North West Territories.

Government House, Regina,

July 14, 1885.

**WANTED**

**A TEACHER**

Male or Female—for

Prince Albert East Public School.

Apply before 30th inst. to—

JOSEPH COURTNEY.

**TENDERS**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to

SATURDAY, THE 10th INST.,

for the

Supplying of Furniture

for the Prince Albert Protestant Public School.

For particulars apply to

JOHN STEWART, Sec. Board

Genuine Imported

**HAVANA CIGARS!**

CHOICE BRANDS AT

**T. E. JACKSON'S**

TRY THEM.

### LE FRANCOIS ET LA MUSIQUE

French and Music are of the greatest importance. The first being a very useful and practical language, and the latter, as every one knows, is the source of all enjoyment in the social life of the community. The advantage of learning French by attending my classes three times a week, at night, acquiring at the same time general commercial and other useful information, I will also make a specialty of teaching the rudiments of music and the concert. Classes will be open on TUESDAY, AUGUST 1st, at 7:30 p.m. The full benefit of the course can only be secured by attending from the commencement. The number of pupils is limited. For further information apply to

L. R. ST. LOUIS.

**STRAYED!**

Strayed on to my premises on Saturday, the 4th inst.

**Two Sows and 1 Barrow Pig**

The owner is requested to pay damages and take them away, or they will be sold.

WILLIAM SHIPMAN.

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that all

Government Rifles and other arms

In the possession of any person other than the rightful owners must be given up to the undersigned forthwith.

Any person retaining such arms after this notice will be prosecuted.

By order.

GEO. E. MOFFATT,

Inspector N.W.M.P.

For good cheap cottons go to T. O. Davis.

A large stock of fresh groceries just received at Stewart Bros.

Strong baker's flour is still selling at 50c per sack at Walters & Baker's.

We understand that the question of erecting a school house will shortly come before the School Trustees for the district which includes the town.

The matter for consideration of the rate payers is as to whether it will be more advisable to incur the debt at once necessary to put up and properly equip a first class building which will afford every comfort to the children, and last an indefinite time—or whether a temporary and less expensive building which before long will have to be renewed will be more economical. It seems to us that in consideration of the fact that the building will have to be paid for by debentures, which may even as the act now stands run over a period of ten years—and that the first issue will be under the most favorable circumstances. It would be far better to incur as a first cost the expense of a thoroughly comfortable and permanent building, which will not be more than the rate payers can well afford to pay in that way. It is open to question whether there should not be some alteration in the law—to allow of letting the debentures run longer—in cases where buildings may be erected of so permanent a nature, as to be in all probability as good as new at the end of ten years.

On Tuesday, 21st inst. a meeting was held at the house of Mr. Geo. Glaister, Red Deer Hill, to hear the result of the election of trustees for that school—held on the previous Saturday. The noble states who attended were Messrs J. J. Campbell and And. Spence who found no complaints made. The three gentlemen had been elected in the following order: Messrs Geo. Glaister, D. Ballentine and S. Shipman, who accordingly received certificates.

The commissioners during the two days and a half when they held sittings here issued in all 115 script and grants. At Hatoche the number was 10 and at Duck Lake 45, while some 15 additional ones were held in Ayrshire. From here they started for Fort La Corne, whence they propose to go by Cumberland and the Pas to Winnipeg, and will then work back to Qu'Appelle, Wood Mountain and Regina. It is most unfortunate that the present improved condition of the recipients compels them to sell at a fraction of the value.

The finest brands of Cigars at Clark's Drug Store.

For fresh groceries of every description call at T. O. Davis.

### CHIT-CHAT LOCALS.

Gathered by our Reporters.

Good flour at T. O. Davis.

Choice cigarettes at T. O. Davis.

Choice Cigars at Clark's Drug Store.

Ten bars of laundry soap at Stewart Bros. for \$1.

Breakfast bacon, speed rolls and hams at Walters & Baker's.

The hay crop is good this year and farmers are busy securing it.

The water in the Saskatchewan has risen about six feet the last week.

Two constables arrested Thos. Scott, of the Ridge, on Wednesday and conveyed him to Regina.

The str. Marquis came in last night about 11:30 o'clock, with freight for Prince Albert and Carlton.

Inspector Howe and party who were out last week in the Carrot River district, returned on Sunday bringing seven Indians in custody.

Mr. Thos. Powers has given Mr. A. H. Clark, Sec. Treas. of the Lorne Agricultural Society, \$20 as a special prize in the Ladies Department.

Mr. John Waymerekirch has sold out his business, and intends taking a trip across the Mountains to the Pacific coast. We wish him a pleasant trip.

J. F. Stull, Principal of the Portage la Prairie Public School, has accepted the position of teacher for the P. A. Public School at Hatoche for \$800.

The Rev. Canon Mackay, of Fort Macleod, has been appointed Archdeacon of Alberta and is to succeed the Rev. W. R. Flett as Principal of Emmanuel College.

The Rev. Jno. McKay, from Mielawia Mission, was in town this week and reports the Indians all quiet, but that quite a number of Sioux are wandering through the country, as he believes, hunting for their friends who had escaped from Hatoche.

Mr. Peter Mowat met with a very painful accident on the Str. North West, at the Cole's Falls yesterday morning, by being caught by a running line. On being examined last evening by Dr. Bain it was found that a rib had been broken and the body and legs very badly jammed. After the Doctor had finished bandaging Mr. Mowat felt much easier and talked of attending to the rosters again in a few days.

The North West arrived yesterday morning, with about 250 tons of freight and the following passengers: Mrs. Hancock, family and servant; the Venerable Archdeacon Mackay, Messrs H. Swinford and Newlands and Sergt. Keenan. The North West left again this morning for Edmonton with Mrs. Taylor and family, the Hon. L. Clarke and Mr. H. Swinford. The Ven. Archdeacon Mackay goes as far as Battledore.

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For fresh groceries of every description call at T. O. Davis.

## THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

AND

SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW

PUBLISHED BY

J. D. MAVEETY

AT

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

TERMS.—\$2.50 per annum in advance (single copies 10 cents each).

In no case will profits be inserted in this paper. Business letters, 10c. per line.

No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Advertisements without instructions will be inserted until forbid.

All letter to be addressed to the Proprietor.

## SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES

## St. Mary's.

11 a.m. Rev. A. A. H. Wright.

## The Mission Chapel.

2 p.m. Rev. E. Matheson.

2 p.m. Sunday School.

11 a.m. Rev. E. Matheson.

## St. Catharines.

10:30 a.m. Rev. Canon Flett.

3 p.m. Rev. A. A. H. Wright.

## St. Paul's.

3 p.m. Rev. Canon Flett.

## St. Andrew's.

10:30 a.m. Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

## St. John's.

2 p.m. Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

## St. James'.

7 p.m. Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

## St. Anne's, R. Catholic.

10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Pore Andre.

## St. Paul's (Presbyterian).

11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Mr. McWilliam.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1906.

## THE MAIL'S CORRESPONDENT.

The Toronto Mail evidently thinks that it can compensate the Government for its neglect when there was yet time to offer it on behalf of the Eastern provinces, such support towards helping the struggling settlers of the Territories as would certainly have prevented the rebellion, by now endeavoring to saddle the white settlers generally with the blame. It forgets that should it succeed in proving that the bulk of the Canadian, native and old country residents were ripe for rebellion, its task on behalf of its patron will only then have begun, when the reason of the wide-spread and intolerable discontent has to be found. That with such an object the Mail should publish and adopt the correspondence of two individuals who will not even furnish the evidence of good faith—to say nothing of accuracy—which might be afforded by the addition of their names to their epistles, speaks badly for its morality, and it will in the end reap having on such evidence tied to blast the reputation of a community in general and some individuals in particular. The Mail, probably deceived by the evidence of intelligence and education contained in "M. G.'s" letter, failed to infer itself that he, although giving his initials, lives in so great obscurity that suspicion of him as the author has never arisen, and that in consequence of his abject poverty, the only redress obtainable by those he strives to injure would be his imprisonment and the starvation of his family. While quite aware that he has made insinuations against several, totally unjustifiable, and has left untouched others—probably his own friends—quite open to attack, we think that he should be allowed more rope to hang himself. Cunnily as he conceals each letter, he forgets that when in one letter he makes specific charges and then infers that those mentioned in former letters are guilty of them, he is surely

laying himself open to the punishment he deserves. While "M. G." evidently wishes to harm individuals, the Mail's other correspondent, "F. B. M.," has the sole desire to make out the best possible case for the Metis, as his professional services in this district will be without an object should they suffer so far as to leave for the States in a body. To head his letters from Batoche instead of from Prince Albert, to insert matter to direct suspicion from himself, and to give no hint that his letters appearing in English are first written in his native tongue, all foreshadow the dishonesty with which he proceeds to contort everything to his one object of trying to prove that the white settlers generally and not the Metis are guilty. All that he does succeed in doing is to prove that he had all along such intimate acquaintance with the innermost secrets of the rebels, as to justify the generally entertained suspicion that he was at heart a rebel, to the point of constantly communicating with Batoche when we were shut up in this town, and should this suspicion be unjust, he evidently possessed and withheld such information as to make him an accessory before the fact of rebellion. As to whether most of what he says about the whites generally may be true or not more than a dozen out of the whole population he is evidently in a more favorable position to judge of than we have ever been, but when he asserts that a single line appeared in our columns instigated by any of the little rebel clique or in their interests, he lies deliberately. To try and connect us with the platform at Colleton school house, he has to wade through all the articles which so far apologized for the Government's tardiness as to bring upon us the latter hostility of the clique he attempts to identify us with, and to select a rather pointless introduction to a very pointed article against what every sane civilized man must know to be the objectionable course of letting men perform the double duties of magistrates and police. The people here having shown their opinion of the justice of a fine inflicted by such a man by subscribing to pay it immediately provoked that article—every word of which we fearlessly reiterate. Who but an unscrupulous dolt would quote "The granting of magisterial powers and privileges to police officers, unless under most exceptional circumstances we utterly refuse to homologate," and then confess his deduction therefrom to be that "nothing would do but to abolish the force and let the municipal constables run the country." As we must be brief, we may say that while the tendency of all our articles was—without betraying the interests of the district, and by suppression of the truth, leading the Government on to its undoing—they were so distasteful to the extreme party as to result in their offering us a bribe to change their tone and their working hard to start an opposition paper. It is remarkable that every article—the intention of which is perverted by "F. B. M.," while containing no encouragement to or sympathy with rebels, was at critical times a most distinct warning to the Government of what—as far as we could ascertain—was, justifiably or otherwise, the dangerous sentiment prevailing at that time. Every honest man must see that the open and forcible manner in which these warnings were given had the object of getting the danger recognized and stamped out in time. That we began with Government support is untrue. The few advertisements which could only be pub-

lished in our paper we have had since the articles referred to were written. If "F. B. M." can, without exposing himself too far, better the Metis by convicting the small clique of white rebels, let him do so. If he has to resort to contorting the intention of some well-intentioned articles of ours into sympathy with them, we are sorry for their cause. The French copies of a disconnected sentence alleged to have been found at Batoche may be like the dispensations to those in rebellion—commonly asserted by the volunteers to have been found there—or they may be another of "F. B. M.'s" attempts to manufacture evidence in advance. We expect to hear more of him before the trials are over, and meanwhile thank him for proving that while supporting the Government as far as possible, we have not shared the guilt of suppressing what we could publish of a nature likely to nip it in the bud.

## DISARMING SETTLERS.

As far as can be ascertained from telegraphic despatches the intention of the Government is to proclaim certain districts in the Territories, and to disarm settlers therein. Full particulars of the proposed measure are not to hand as we write, but we learn indirectly that white settlers will be exempt from its operation—we await with curiosity the attempt to carry out this proposal, and are of opinion that the Government is taking a step beset with difficulties upon every side. In the first place it is very questionable whether they are justified in attempting to disarm any settler at all, unless they have previously succeeded in depriving the Indian of every weapon, not excluding their bows and arrows, or else have made arrangements to put them at a safe distance from all settlers, but to insure their keeping at that interval. There certainly may be some few localities the population of which is so distinctly loyal or rebel in tendency as to allow of the application of the measure, but with one or two exceptions it seems to us that it will be impossible to proscribe a district and say that all its inhabitants should be disarmed. Of course on the face of it there would be an intolerable injustice in making the measure applicable to half-breeds while white settlers are exempt, because there are large numbers of the half-breeds who have proved themselves to be quite as loyal and trustworthy as the best of the white settlers, and very much more so than many of them. Again, supposing that by some means which at present are not apparent, some equitable distinction between loyal and disloyal could be arrived at, what force of men will be required to search for and seize the arms of settlers regarded as untrustworthy? We ventured some time ago to call attention to the necessity of making what radical changes might be considered advisable before the withdrawal of the forces under Gen. Middleton's command. It certainly seems a curious policy to first remove the troops and then immediately initiate such measures as will in all probability lead to fresh outbreak among a portion of the inhabitants of the Territories who, from certain indications intelligible to old settlers, may be said to be by no means so thoroughly disheartened as is asserted by people at a distance. Nothing has ever appeared in our columns to justify the suspicion that we would give utterance to alarmist views, but in the face of the tone adopted by those who were lately in open rebellion, and numbers who openly sympathized up to a certain point, we feel it our duty to plainly and distinctly tell the Government

## DRY LUMBER.

## MOORE &amp; MACDOWALL.

Wish to inform the Public that they have on hand and for sale a Half Million Feet of Dry Lumber, consisting of Matched, Dressed and Undressed.

**Dressed Flooring, \$48**  
**Undressed do., 42**  
**Dressed Siding, 43**  
**Undressed do., 42**  
**Sheeting, 30**  
**Common Lumber, 35**  
**Dimension do., 40**

" " Over 12 feet extra.

**Lath, 75 cts. per bundle.**  
**Shingles, \$6 50 per M.**

We are prepared to Contract for Buildings as cheaply as any firm in Town

Builders paying Cash or giving good security for LARGE Orders, will have a reduction made.

## MOORE &amp; MACDOWALL

that if instead of exhausting conciliatory measures, it should attempt any of an irritating tendency, it must first consider what hope it has of being able to send up again some such force as has already been withdrawn. It must be borne in mind that while only a handful of the settlers were engaged in the recent wretched business, so far all have had to suffer terribly, and that only a generous policy will enable the Government to depend upon their support again. Suppose this to be assured, the proposed force of a thousand police will have their work cut out to prevent the feeling engendered between the settlers and Indians from having most serious consequences, so having made a suitably severe example of the ring leaders in the late outbreak, it will be obviously wise to let bygones be bygones, and instead of keeping up class or race prejudices, to trust to careful and kindly treatment in future. In place of attempting to disarm the half-breeds in any numbers it will be far better to organize better armed and equipped rifle corps composed of both whites and half-breeds known to be loyal, and to hasten on railway communication. Supposing that all the Indians and all the settlers whose loyalty has lately been open to doubt were disarmed, it would be very questionable as to whether it would be safe in a country of such vast extent and with so small a police force to trust that portion of the inhabitants to the mercy of loyalists, allowed to carry arms, unless when called out as volunteers to act under responsible authority. We trust that the Government will carefully consider these points before proceeding to undertake a measure which will involve them in difficulties such as they probably have little idea of.

## STEWART BROS.,

TRADERS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Have just received a large stock

DRY GOODS AND

GENERAL GROCERIES

Teas,

Tobaccos,

Coffee,

Oatmeal,

Sugars,

Canned Goods,

Cal. Pears.

Clearing out the balance

## Crockery

AND

## Hardware,

AT COST

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to us must be settled before the 1st August next, owing to an intended change in the business.

STEWART BROS.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### ONE OF THE WOMEN.

To the Editor of The Times.

SIR.—I cannot conceive why any woman in Prince Albert should be annoyed because she was not asked to contribute towards the Irvine pap. "What have we to thank Col. Irvine for? Is it because he sent some of our volunteers fifteen and twenty miles without arms to forfeit their lives, while the Mounted Police were walking around town with rifles and side arms? The civilians did all the scouting and dangerous work that was done during the trouble. Why did the ladies of Prince Albert not show a charitable Christian spirit, by putting their surplus money to good use like their sisters in the East and the Old Country? Had they spent the money in comforting the sick and wounded, they would then be worthy of praise! I fail to see any great thing Col. Irvine did for the people of Prince Albert. He was here as a public servant, paid a large salary by the Government to do his duty, and I am sure he did not overstep the mark by doing it too well. It is to be hoped the leading ladies will make better use of their money in future.

Yours truly  
ANOTHER WOMAN.

## Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, July 13.—In the House to-day Sir John said that during recess negotiations would be opened with the Governments of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. In order to settle absolutely and forever what the boundaries between Manitoba and Ontario, Ontario and Keewatin to the north, and Quebec and the region lying to the north. Imperial legislation would then be invited. The negotiations with Manitoba would only be formal, as the boundary between it and Ontario had been fixed by the Privy Council.

## CANADIAN.

### THE CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, July 13.—Mrs. Delaney, whose husband was killed at Frog Lake, arrived in the city this morning from the North-West, and left for Aylmer to-day. Six men, while running the Call Rapids, four miles from here, were upset. Four of them clung to their boat, and the other two swam ashore. The four on the boat floated down to the Demi-charge Rapids, half a mile below, and were there washed off the boat and drowned. Their names were: Geo. Hood, Wm. Christie, Phil. Martin and George Langlier. None of the bodies have been recovered yet.

### TORONTO.

TORONTO, July 13.—Mary Ann Bailey, a married woman and mother of seven children, attempted to drown herself in the Bay yesterday morning. At the police court this morning she said she had been drinking, and was tired of life. She was allowed to go on her husband promising to look after her.

### MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 13.—Many cases of poisoning by canned lobster are reported.

The President of France has conferred the cross of the Legion of Honour on Mayor Beaugrand.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Quebec Rifle Association to-day, great dissatisfaction with the Dominion of Canada Snider ammunition was reported. One member stated that out of one package of ten rounds three cartridges missed fire, three missed the target, and out of the other four the marksmen, who were Wimbledon men, made seventeen points.

Six new cases of small pox were reported in this city to-day. The mortality returns for the past week show ten deaths in the city proper from the disease, and five in the suburbs.

### HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, July 13.—The Licensed Victuallers' Association meets to-morrow afternoon to discuss the advisability of raising the price of whiskey to ten cents a glass on account of the increase in the duty.

## NORTH-WEST NOTES.

### BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, July 13.—Miserable Man is making a clean breast of matters, and supplying many missing links in evidence eliminating the factors to the uprising.

An Indian arrested for a minor offence proves to be the murderer of Chas. Guin at Frog Lake.

Camp fever is raging at Fort Pitt. Col. Osborne Smith is ill. A doctor went from here to-day.

Wood Crees are advancing towards Fort Pitt with prisoners.

By the flying of a scantling that came in contact with a saw at the Princess mill on Saturday. Alphonse Forrest, aged 19, was killed, and a severe flesh wound inflicted on the head of Malcolm Young.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 13.—The rifle meeting of Wimbledon was opened to-day in splendid weather, and with a full camp. The Government is ignorant of the reported offer of El Mahdi, through Mons. Billings, to release Gen. Gordon for £5,000.

### GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 13.—Empress Augusta offers a price of \$1,000 for the best portable hospital tent for war or epidemic use. Competitors are to exhibit the tents at the Antwerp Exhibition.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY WIRE

(By Special Telegraph.)

CLARK'S CROSSING, July 24.

Gen. Middleton has gone to the Rocky Mountains.

Crown council has refused guarantee of safe conduct for Gabriel Dumont from the States as a witness in Riel's trial.

Military telegraph operators in the North-West have received orders to vacate their posts. The only one retained in Government service being J. S. MacDonald of Battleford who has been appointed to the new office, just opened, at Wood Mountain.

Gen. Middleton has ordered distribution of 2,500 bushels of seed oats among the farmers of Saskatchewan from the supplies here but nearly all had been hauled away by contractor Sinclair, before order was received.

Capt. Secretan, Assistant to Chief Transport Officer Bedson leaves Qu'Appelle for here to-morrow and Mr. Bedson may be expected in Prince Albert in a few days.

A Sheikh has arrived at Cairo, who was present at the funeral of El Mahdi, and confirms the news of the false prophets death already reported.

Gen. Grant died on Wednesday. No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued last Monday.

Cholera is again raging in Spain.

Col. Williams was buried in Port Hope on the 21st. Fifteen thousand people were present. The most imposing ceremony ever seen in Canada.

Sir Leonard Tilly has arrived in Ottawa from England.

Riel's trial has been postponed for one week to give the defence a chance to procure evidence.

The str. Quebec of the Sarnia line, struck a rock in the Sault River and sank in 125 feet of water. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The passengers and crew are safe.

For good corn and oat meal, see T. O. Davis.

The latest styles of hard and soft felt hats at Walters & Baker's.

Fresh Congou tea and Java coffee in bean and ground at Stewart Bros.

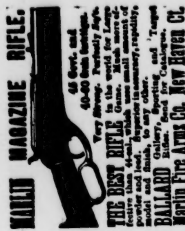
A supply of bill heads, statements, etc., just received at this office.

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# THE REBELLION.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

While the fight at Duck Lake has carried the story up to the 23rd day of March, some slight notice must be taken of what had been going on at Prince Albert in the interval between that date and the departure of the volunteers for Carlton. Although this should not be omitted, there is so little of interest to the general reader that it will be treated very shortly. It has already been noted that a committee was appointed to make preparations for the defence of the town, and that unless an attack was imminent Col. Sproat was to take charge of the volunteers, while Inspector Moffatt would remain with his own detachment at Goschen. The measures adopted for defence were, briefly speaking, the throwing out mounted pickets at a distance to watch the points from which an advance could be made by the enemy and to facilitate communication with Carlton by courier, in consequence of the interruption of that by telegraph. These arrangements were so far wise, but it is impossible to speak with the same unqualified approval of what was done within the town. Of course the task of criticising, more especially after the event, is very simple, and it must be allowed that it was by no means easy to estimate the danger or to know what to do for the best at that time. Again the fact must not be lost sight of that until the news reached here early on the morning of the 27th of the engagement which had taken place on the previous day, it was never somehow actually realized that the affair was going to be carried to the length of bloodshed. There seemed to be a hope that Col. Irvine might turn up at any moment with the force known to be on the road and believed to be much stronger than it actually was. Again it was understood that another and still stronger force must on the receipt of news of the outbreak at Batoche have been sent off to follow Lieut. Col. Irvine, so that one way and another the hope obtained, although perhaps not often expressed in words, that when the police had arrived and could point to another body of troops behind them, the rebels would see the folly of continuing their misguided movement. Undoubtedly there were some—who remembering that Riel was willing enough, could have induced his followers to have joined him during the Riel River rebellion to have gone out to way by the expedition—who feared that he would have taken Col. Irvine at a disadvantage and cut off to pieces. That he could have done this there can be no doubt, and that he failed to do so was owing to two things one being the indecision which prevented his ever coming up to the standard of a second rate man, the other the fact that Col. Irvine took care that the report preceded him that he intended to march straight upon Batoche, while he made his way round by another road. Here it may be noticed how Riel deliberately threw away his chances, and the fact of his having done so may be regarded as a Providential interference on behalf of the loyalists. Had he taken advantage of his ability to ambush Irvine's force at certain points where, with the amount of snow on the ground, it would have been at his mercy, the news—which would immediately have spread like wild fire of the defeat of the "volunteers" of the police, would in all probability have ruined the revolt of thousands instead of hundreds of Indians, and brought about results in the Territories, before Gen. Middleton could have arrived, but can only be approximately guessed at. Before the volunteers from here could have reached Carlton either they or the fort might have been attacked with every prospect of success. Another opportunity to annihilate the whole police force as well as our volunteers at Carlton in the confusion attending the evacuation of the fort when fire had broken out was allowed to slip, from the ineffectiveness of the French half breeds scouting arrangements. Considering the half breed and Indian material at his command, this ignorance of what was going on among the loyalists was inexcusable on the part of the rebel leader. Perhaps, however, the greatest blunder of this kind made by Riel was his neglect to push on to this settlement immediately after the fight at Duck Lake. His followers were unduly elated by the success of their conflict with the loyal forces; he knew that Col. Irvine's force had entered the fort, and that to

strengthen them this town had been still further denuded of arms and men, and he was furthermore under the impression that the surrounding settlers would make no attempt to interfere with his operations against the town. In fact he must have known that—as was actually the case—a rapid descent upon Prince Albert must have made it fall easily into his power; that outside settlers would have no rallying points; that besides the store, he would have had the people to hold as hostages, and could have destroyed the boats which would afterwards be required by Gen. Middleton for his transport. In a word, he was his opportunity, but lacked the necessary decision to avail himself of it. The question presents itself as to why the town had an attack been made, should have been an entirely at the mercy of the enemy, and it is this that induces the remark—not forgetting what has been said of the ease of criticising after the event, that the best use had not been made of the resources available for defence. The men enrolled had been occupied chiefly in two ways—attempts to learn the railroads of company drill, and patrolling the outskirts of the town on foot—both of which proceedings seem under the circumstances then existing to have been unnecessary. With regard to the learning of evolutions, it may be briefly observed that the time spent on this should have been occupied in the erecting of such a stockade as was afterwards put up in undue haste, and that had this fortification been erected, it is now instead of being required to needlessly risk their lives in the open night without any knowledge of skill have had some prospect of keeping the enemy at bay from behind the shelter of the barricade until the force from Carlton had got down to their relief. Again it was very obvious that any enemy which could have appeared must have been a mounted one, so that the arms and probably the lives of the men patrolling on foot for a radius of three miles must have certainly been lost, while had they been in garrison the outlying picket would have done all that was probably intended to come under their duties. This order of things continued until the evening of Sunday the 23rd, when the force as then existing was disbanded at the instigation of Inspector Moffatt, who in the absence of any news of aggressive intentions on the part of the rebels, declined the responsibility of the expense being incurred. Despatches from Major Crozier induced the Inspector to have the volunteer force immediately reorganized, the chief difference being that the east-end volunteers were put into a detachment by themselves and brought under the immediate command of the Inspector for duty at the Goschen part of the settlement. The patrolling on foot was brought to a close, but yet no steps were taken to make any fortification. On the afternoon of the 24th the welcome news arrived that Col. Irvine was on this side of the river, and in the course of the evening he and his long looked for force arrived. As nothing of an alarming character was heard from Carlton, Col. Irvine decided to spend a day in having very necessary repairs put to the horses of his horses, and started for Carlton about four o'clock on the morning of the 25th, a slight fall of snow having come down during the night. His force of police and another contingent of volunteers reached Carlton immediately after the return of the force engaged in the fight. It is curious to speculate upon what might have been. Had Col. Irvine not made that delay of one day—which at one time seemed not only justifiable but necessary—the Duck Lake fight had it occurred at all, would probably have seen so different a strength upon the loyalists' side as would have given the victory to them, and that in turn promptly followed up might easily have stamped out the whole rebellion. These speculations, however, are very uncertain, nor are they very profitable. One other point of interest may be touched upon, viz., the arrest of John C. Slater on the 26th, in consequence of an information laid before Col. Sproat, J.P., by R. Deacon, to the effect that Slater on or about the 25th of July, 1884, and since that time did unlawfully incite more than three half breeds apparently acting in concert to do as calculated to cause a breach of the peace. The occasion referred to were those of the now notorious meeting in our town, which Riel held in response to an invitation of some of the citizens, and another held about the end of February at the Halloo settlement. The preliminary investigation of this charge was handed over to J.

Campbell, J.P., and the result was that the magistrate dismissed the case, expressing doubt as to whether had the charge been laid under another Act and the information given and warrant issued within ten days of the speech complained of having been uttered, it would not have been his duty to send the prisoner for trial. This opens up the question of proceeding against one class of what are now known as "white rebels," and it may be remarked generally about those who addressed those meetings that while their speeches had the effect, and were undoubtedly intended to have the effect of making the Métis believe that the white settlers were as sympathetic with them, the speakers were cautious enough to always add some warning charge to their most injudicious utterances, which while entirely thrown away upon those who only paid attention to what coincided with their own sentiments, would render it unavailing to prosecute the orators. The only hope of punishing the guilty rests in what may appear against them in Riel's papers, in finding out who were in the secret organization, and to discover from the prisoners what passed—not at the public—but at the committee meetings.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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